

Excursions

Jamestown Exposition. Tickets to Norfolk and return \$21.00 via direct routes; via New York in one direction \$26.25. On sale daily. Final limit December 15. Sixty day tickets \$42.50 via direct routes; via New York in one direction \$46.50. On sale daily. Ten days' stopover at New York on season and sixty day tickets. Purchasers of either of these tickets in any make portion of journey by steamer.

Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. Rate in many instances less than one fare and limit twenty-one and thirty days, according to destination.

Chicago and return \$20.00. St. Louis and return \$12.70 on sale daily June 1st to Sept. 30th. Final limit Oct. 31st.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return \$17.50, on sale daily June 1 to September 30, final return limit October 31.

Salt Lake City \$30.50, on sale daily June 1 to September 30.

Mexico City and return \$55.90, on sale daily June 1 to September 15, final limit October 31.

Canadian and Northern New York Resorts—Toronto, Montreal and many other points on sale daily, June 1 to September 30, at rate of one fare plus \$2, limited 30 days from date of sale.

New England Resorts—Boston, Bar Harbor, Bellows Falls, Burlington, Vermont; Montpelier, Vermont; Old Orchard, Maine, Portland, Maine, and many other points too numerous to mention. On sale July 9, 13, 22, 23, August 6, 10, 20, 24 and September 10, 14, 24 and 28 at rate of one fare plus \$2.00, tickets limited 30 days from date of sale. Liberal stopover privileges allowed, slight additional cost for tickets routed via the St. Lawrence river route.

Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, etc. \$30 for round trip. Tickets on sale June 20 to July 12. Limit September 15. Liberal stopovers.

Los Angeles-San Francisco and return \$52.00. Tickets on sale June 22 to July 5 inclusive, final limit returning September 15. Also on sale daily \$60.00 for the round trip, final limit October 31.

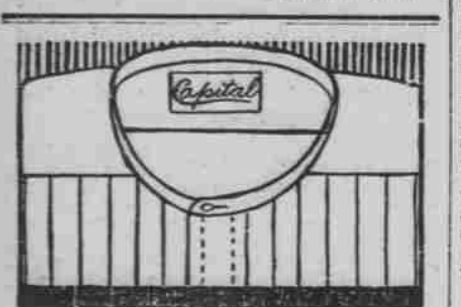
NEW ENGLAND OLD HOME WEEK—Boston and return \$33.55, on sale July 25, 26, 27, 28. Can be extended to leave Boston as late as August 31. Optional routes via lake or New York city, slightly higher.

Saratoga Springs and return \$32.00, account Knights Templar convalesce. On sale July 3, 4, 5, 6. Can be extended to leave Saratoga as late as July 34. Side trip to New York city and return \$6.00. Usual stopovers.

Philadelphia and return \$32.00, annual meeting Elks. On sale July 11, 12, 13, final return limit July 31. Optional lake trip.

Steamship Tickets to and from all parts of the world; lowest rates and best lines represented.

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GOING TO GET THE GUNS.
W. W. Denison Will Bring the Wichita Battery to Topeka.

W. W. Denison, assistant adjutant general of Kansas, will go to Wichita Thursday for the purpose of packing up the guns and equipment of the Wichita Platoon, the Kansas national guard battery. This is done in accordance with the orders received from the war department at Washington. The Wichita guns will be shipped to Topeka, and the Wichita and Topeka platoons consolidated.

USE FOR DOGS

Evidence Brought Forward by the Haywood Defense.

Shows Mine Owners Knew Who Blew Up the Depot.

IT WAS STEVE ADAMS.

Witness Says Detective Sterling Told Him So at the Time.

Whole History of Labor War Is Being Dragged In.

Boise, Idaho, June 26.—Ira Blizard, of Cripple Creek, a railway conductor and yardmaster, was called to the stand as the first witness after recess, Tuesday in the Haywood trial.

"Did you testify before the United States commission appointed to investigate the Cripple Creek disturbances?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"No sir," replied the witness.

"Do you know J. C. Sterling?"

"Yes sir."

The witness said he understood Sterling was in the employ of the Mine Owners Association and he had communicated with Sterling at the headquarters of the association, Blizard was contracting freight agent of the Florence & Cripple Creek railway at the time of the Independence explosion. He immediately went there and saw the wire and chair rung which served as clues.

The defense claims that the Independence depot was all but an abandoned affair and that its destruction might have been planned by others than the Western Federation of Miners.

"What sort of a depot was it?" asked Mr. Darrow, of the witness.

"The depot was in good condition," replied Blizard. "It was a nice up-to-date station with a good waiting room."

Blizard declared that the Independence depot was used as a stopping place, but there was no ticket agent there.

The witness next told of putting of the bloodhounds on the trail of the men who were supposed to have perpetrated the explosion. The prosecution objected on the ground that the dogs had not been qualified, but Judge Woods allowed the evidence to go in. Blizard detailed the route taken by the dogs, who went toward Colorado Springs and a water tank Blizard called up C. Sterling on the telephone. Senator Borah objected to any conversation between the witness and others as hearsay.

He declared that the defense had the right to show that someone other than Orchard blew up the Independence if it could, but the evidence must be competent, and not hearsay.

It was Steve Adams, said Attorney Darrow in reply, "that K. C. Sterling was responsible for the blowing up of the depot, that he knew all about it and that he connected it with the mine owners' association."

"Upon that showing the evidence will be submitted," declared Judge Woods.

"I called Sterling up and told him the dogs were on a good, safe trail. He said: 'Call the dogs off, we know who did it. I called the dogs off, some days later I saw Sterling and he told me the reason he called the dogs off was that he knew who caused the explosion; that it was Steve Adams."

On cross examination Blizard said he did not know either Orchard or Adams, that Sterling told him nothing about Adams other than he was the man who blew up the depot.

Blizard was followed on the stand by Dr. A. L. McGee, formerly a physician and surgeon in the Coeur d'Alenes and now a mining broker.

"Where do you live?" asked Darrow.

"On Coeur d'Alene lake."

"Right in the water—on a boat," replied the witness amid laughter. He said he saw Orchard at the depot in 1897. Orchard delivered milk to his house.

The day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill explosion at Wardens McGee said he thought he saw Orchard at Mullen, eighteen miles distant.

Orchard Miles Away.

"I am not sure, but if I am not mistaken I saw Orchard playing a peer that day in a saloon or cigar store," said the witness.

Dr. McGee also related a conversation he had with Orchard at the depot one day at Wallace, Idaho, talking to a man named Cunningham. Orchard claims he gave the Peabody bomb to man named Cunningham. Orchard said he wanted to blow up a "scab" boarding house. The witness positively fixed the time of his conversation with Orchard as the latter part of July, 1904.

D. C. Scott, who came to Boise in behalf of the state, was called to the stand to establish the identity of K. C. Sterling, who it was claimed, was a secret service man in the employ of the Mine Owners' association in 1903, and several years thereafter. Next came F. R. Redd, a miner now living at Goldfield, Nev., but formerly of Cripple Creek. Redd said he had known Harry Orchard a long while. In Union hall No. 40 at Cripple Creek, in 1903, he said he had a conversation with the man in the employ of the mine owners' association. Mr. Redd said he was responsible for his Orchard's poverty and that he would be even with the government. Mr. Darrow here precipitated a heated and lengthy argument by asking the witness to detail his personal experience in the Cripple Creek labor troubles. Mr. Hawley voiced for the prosecution a strenuous objection, declaring the labor war in Colorado had nothing to do with the inquiry into the murder of Governor Steunenberg. He declared the question was asked for the purpose of possibly arousing sympathy by showing the Colorado militia may have done things it ought not have done.

Darrow Wants Whole Story.

Mr. Darrow in reply asserted that the prosecution could not pick out of the history of the past few years the isolated incidents it wanted placed before the jury and then shut the defense off in its purpose to present the other side of the case and show who was responsible for the acts complained of. Mr. Darrow once more made the declaration that if Orchard committed the crimes he has confessed to he acted for some one other than the Western Federation of Miners. The whole history

of the labor troubles associated with the Western Federation of Miners could alone locate the responsibility, declared the attorney.

Ever since the strife between the mine owners and the labor union, the mine owners have been on the aggressive, declared Mr. Darrow. They determined to get rid of this order and only by taking both sides can the truth be arrived at.

Senator Borah entered the argument to suggest that the defense, to open up the labor troubles in Colorado, must have a specific theory in view, some one to connect the matter with.

If Judge Wood allowed the witness to give his experience, Redd said he was arrested in 1904, and taken aboard a train to Cripple Creek where he was put in a bull pen and held four days without trial and without any charge being laid against him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawley, Redd said he was a member of the federation and had been a member since the organization was formed. On the day after the Independence depot explosion he was taken to the bull pen. Military officers were in control at the bull pen, where there were 150 men confined when the witness was arrested.

Redd was merely investigating the depot matter and that as soon as they learned a man had nothing to do with it he was allowed to go. Redd said he knew nothing about it.

Did Not Know Steve.

The witness was at Clyde, Col., when arrested. He said he had never seen Steve Adams until he came to Boise, commanding the bull pen who told him on leaving that if he was molested to let him know and he would see that he was released. The witness said the colonel also advised him that it might also be a good plan to leave Cripple Creek while existing conditions prevailed. He left two days later and has not been back since.

Charles A. Sullivan, watchman at the Brown Palace in Denver and a former mine in the Cripple Creek district, followed Redd upon the witness stand.

Sullivan said he knew Orchard at Cripple Creek in 1902. He then detailed the statement Orchard is alleged to have made to him and which Orchard denied. Sullivan said Orchard declared that if it had not been for Steunenberg he would be rich; that Steunenberg ought to be killed and if he was not killed he, Orchard, would kill him.

Sullivan was examined by Senator Borah. He said he had known Harry F. Davis, Sherman Parker, Bill Aliman, Art Baston and Ed Minster. The witness met Orchard in July, 1902. The conversation as to Governor Steunenberg occurred in September and there was no one present except witness and Orchard.

Sullivan declared that Orchard repeated his denunciation of Steunenberg several times at the breakfast table, but there was never anyone else present. He had never communicated what Orchard had said until after the trial had started. He then told an acquaintance who brought one of the attorneys for the defense to see him.

Orchard told the witness he was at Wardens when the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill was blown up. He did not say he had helped to do it.

Court here adjourned until 9:30 today.

Sterling Declines to Talk.

Denver, Col., June 26.—K. C. Sterling, formerly chief of detectives for the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' association, who was charged by attorney Clarence Darrow in court at Boise yesterday with being responsible for the Independence depot explosion in which 14 men were killed and a number of others injured, is in this city at present. He declined today to make any statement regarding Mr. Darrow's charge or to say whether he would go to Boise as a witness in the Haywood trial or not.

Oldfield's New Auto Record.

Portland, Ore., June 26.—In the automobile race at Irving park, Barney Oldfield clipped three eighths of a second from his record for the mile on a circular track, covering the second mile in the \$2,000 fiesta sweepstakes in 0:32 2-5. Oldfield in this same event broke his previous record for the first mile for a rolling start, speeding his green dragon car over the track in one minute flat, beating the record he made on the Empire State New York, when he beat Paul Satorf for the world's championship in 1904, making the mile in 1:05.

Those Who Sell It Must Pay a \$50 License Fee.

At the request of Carl J. Peterson, county attorney of Allen county, the attorney general has given it as his opinion that the new law putting a \$50 a year tax upon vendors of patent medicines does not apply to the men who sell drugs for animals, provided that the drugs are suitable for animals only, and not for human beings. This would let the peddlers of stock foods, poultry foods, etc., in free, but

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SOBS OUT HER STORY.

Miss Loving Repeats in Court What She Told Her Father.

Houston, Va., June 26.—Between stifling sobs, with tears streaming from her eyes, Miss Elizabeth Loving, who has occupied the center of the stage in the trial of her father, William G. Loving, for the murder of Theodore Estes, told on the witness stand her story of her alleged ruin by the young man whom her parent shot down. It was the same story she said she told to her father on the morning of the tragedy and which culminated in his hunting down and slaying the man whom she charged with perpetrating the deed. Estes, she said, had given her a drink of whiskey from a flask he had in his pocket while they were out buggy riding on the afternoon prior to the killing.

After taking the drink, she declared, she immediately began to feel dizzy and her head "spinned around" as if she had been given some powerful drug. In this condition, and despite her protests, she declared that her escort drove her over an unfrequented road and despite her screams, outraged her. Exhausted by the struggle and her mental faculties rendered incapable from the stimulant, she declared that she recalled nothing more until she regained her senses while in bed late that night at the home of County Clerk E. L. Kidd, where she had been visiting Miss Kidd. She testified that on the following morning when her father asked for high retribution for the crime while in the jail, she was brought to the home of Mr. Kidd in an unconscious and drugged condition she related to him the details of the crime.

It was this recital, declared the defense, which so affected the mind of Judge Loving that it impelled him to commit a crime which, according to his statement, he regretted ever since.

Miss Loving admitted that she had taken two drinks with young Estes during the drive, the first one being while at Estes' store, Dr. Wm. Tait, of Lovington, who saw Judge Loving before and after the killing, testified that he thought Loving committed the crime while insane. Loving, he said, went on frequent debauches ending in delirium tremens.

The witness stated that during the last few years Judge Loving had become very disagreeable and intolerable, although some years ago he was pleasant and affable.

NEGRO WEDS A FILIPINO.

Bride Is the Daughter of a Wealthy Native at Igloo.

Junction City, Kan., June 26.—A letter received here today from the Philippines tells of the marriage of Bedford Hunter, a former Junction City boy, Bedford Hunter is a negro, and he was graduated from Junction City high school shortly before the Spanish-American war. In 1899 he went to the Philippines as a teacher. He has worked in the capacity as a teacher up to this time and for the last year has been in charge of all the schools in one big district.

April 15 he was married to Senorita Pas Montilla, the daughter of a wealthy Filipino at Igloo. The wedding was attended by more than 500 persons, and the ceremonies lasted two days, most of which time was taken up with dancing and feasting. For the feast it was necessary to slaughter two cows, three sheep, six pigs, and great flocks of chickens. As a result of his marriage, Hunter has a whole town full of relatives. His father-in-law presented him with a furnished bungalow. Hunter already has a rice plantation, and is now one of the big men in the province in which he resides.

HORSE LINIMENT I SBARRED.

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